

By Allah's name Ar-Rahman Ar-Raheem (The Multitudinous Mercy Giver)

/testify verily you^g (are) assuredly¹ Allah's messenger; and Allah knows verily you g (are) assuredly His messenger; and Allah witnesses/testifies verily the hypocrites (are) assuredly liars. 2. Ittakhtho (they' took and presumed) their ayma'na (oaths) a

1. If came (to) you^g the hypocrites said they: we witness-

junnaton (covert/shield); so they z repelled a'n (off) Allah's path; verily they fouled what were they z working they. z

3. Tha'leka (afar-that-it/that) x (is) because they z believed; afterwards unbelieved they; then (had been) stamped² on their hearts so they not understand.

- 4. And if saw you^h them marvel you^g their bodies; and en(if) they say [yous] listen for their say; as that they (are) timbers musannadaton (those that had been propped); they z reckon every a she-shriek (is) on them; they (are) the foe;3 so ehtharhum (let-caution [yous] regarding them); mutually fought them Allah,4 wherefrom⁵ yo'afako⁶(off-right dissuaded/dissuaded speciously) they.^z
- 5. And if (had been) said for them: let-come you^z yastaghfer⁷ ([he] seeks forgiveness) for you^b Allah's messenger, they^z curved their heads; and saw them you^h repelling while they (are) mustakberoona8 (they affirmably stand haughtily above submission).
- 6. Equal on them istaghfar'ta (sought forgiveness youh) for them or not tastaghter (sought forgiveness [you^s]) for them; never forgives for them Allah; verily Allah not yahdey (divinely-guides) the people the fa'segeena (rebels vis-à-vis Allah's command).
- 7. They who r say they : let-not expend you r on whom p

إِذَا جَآءَكَ ٱلمُنَافِقُونَ قَالُواْ نَشَّهَدُ إِنَّكَ لَرَسُولُ ٱللَّهِ ۗ وَٱللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ إِنَّكَ لَرَسُولُهُ وَٱللَّهُ يَشْهَدُ إِنَّ ٱلْمُنَافِقِينَ

ٱتَّخَذُوٓا أَيْمَنَهُمْ جُنَّةً فَصَدُّوا عَن سَبيل ٱللَّهِ إِنَّهُمْ سَآءَ مَا كَانُواْ يَعْمَلُونَ 📆

ذَالِكَ بِأَنَّهُمْ ءَامَنُواْ ثُمَّ كَفَرُواْ فَطُبِعَ عَلَىٰ قُلُوبِهمْ فَهُمْ لَا يَفْقَهُونَ ٢

* وَاذَا رَأَيْتَهُمْ تُعْحِبُكَ أَحْسَا يَقُولُواْ تُسْمَعُ لِقُولُهِمُ حَةِ عَلَيْهِمْ هُمُ ٱلْعَدُوُ فَٱحْذَرُهُمُ قَيتَلُهُمُ ٱللَّهُ أَنَّىٰ يُؤَفِّكُونَ ﴿

وَإِذَا قِيلَ لَمُمْ تَعَالُواْ يَسْتَغُفِرْ لَكُمْ رَسُولُ ٱللَّهِ لَوَّوْا رءوسَهُمْ وَرَأْيْتَهُمْ يَصُدُّونَ وَهُم مُّسَّتَكِيرُونَ 🕝

سَهَآءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ أَسْتَغُفَرْتَ لَهُمْ أَمْ لَمْ ٱلله كَايَهُ دِي ٱلْقُومُ ٱلْفُسِقِينَ

¹ The "لرسوله" "إلرسول" and "لرسوله" "إلرسول" القسم" = "ل" and "الكاذبون" all are juratory "لرسول" amounting to expressed in all three cases by "assuredly". See إعراب القرآن، لمحمود صافى

² The expression: "stamped on the hearts" is an Arabic tongue expression meaning that their hearts were stamped such that their hearts are sealed so that they understand not and nor comes out of them any meritorious thing.

³ Theword "عدو" in Arabic is used for: (1) singular and (2) plural and as (3) "multitudinous foe," see الهادي and 4 There is Arabic tongue expression which says: "mutually fought him Allah." The Arabs take it to mean: cursed him Allah and took him as a foe, and that perhaps he is so strong, hence in a way a good praise, that only Allah will destroy him. Similarly in this great Ayah, that indicates the same ill result to those in reference.

⁵ The word ""is a multi-meaning adverbial particle: wherefrom, when, how-so, where.

⁶ The word "يوفكون" means they are dissuaded to divert to an improper path away from the right, they get persuaded by specious concoction.

7 The word "يونكون" = "إيستغفران" = "إيستغفران" = "إيستغفران" per se.

So I settled for saying: "[he] seek forgiveness."

8 The word "mustakbereen"="seek forgiveness" does not have an exact English equivalent per se. It is plural, masculine, subjective noun, meaning: they who disdain others and are affirmably self-exalters and arrogating self-pridefulness. Hence, we transliterate and parenthetically explain.

(are) enda (at the presence of/at/by) Allah's messenger until they disperse; and for Allah (are) the Heavens' w and the Earth's treasures; [and,] but the hypocrites وَلَيكِنَّ ٱلْمُنَافِقِينَ لَا يَفْقُهُونَ 🐑 not understand they.^z 8. They z say: la'en (indeed if) returned we to the city w surely assuredly exits the lordliest 10 from it w the athalla¹¹ (he who was humbled and subdued); and for Allah (is) the prestige¹² and for His messenger [too] and for the believers [too]; [and,] but the hypocrites not know they.^z 9. O you who^r they^z believed: let not tolhey kom (entertaininglypreoccupy/distract you^z) your n possessions and your n children a'n (regarding) thekre (duties for/Prayer for) ذَالِكَ فَأُولَتِكَ هُمُ ٱلْخُسِرُونَ Allah; and whoever [he] does tha'leka (afar-that-it/that)^x then those they (are) the losers. 10. And let-expend you z of what We provided you b from before that ya'ateyax (approaches/comes to) x an ahadokom (a lone/any-one youb) the death; then says [he]: my Lord lawla (why have not Youh) delayed me to ajalen (term-limit) near; so assaddqa ([I] give-charity) and [I] be of the ssa'leheena (righteous-people). 11. And never delays Allah a self if came its ajalo (term*limit*); and Allah (is) Proficient by what you^z work.

⁹ See footnote 1 above regarding assuredly.

¹⁰ The word "צְלֹשׁבּׁ" is the most prestigious, but for lack of a better word, most approximate is: "the lordliest," especially the word "אָבּׁבּׁוּ"," we had translated in (\$5:54) as "lords," as "lord" has many meanings, but one, according to Merriam Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, is: "one having power and authority over others."

¹¹ The word "athallo" is singular, masculine, subjective noun, meaning: he who was humbled and subdued.
12 The word """ = "prestige" = lordliness in the sense of: possessing power and authority over others. +